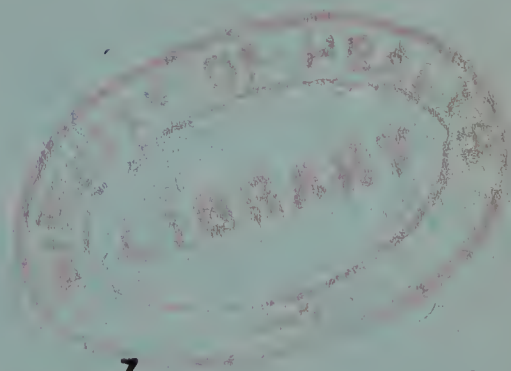
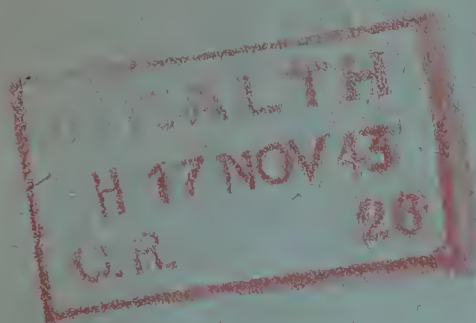


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Borough of Heywood.



Annual Report

on the

Health of the Borough

for year ended

December 31st, 1942.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Heywood,

October, 1943.



Borough of Heywood.



Annual Report

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Heywood,

October, 1943.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR

(COUNCILLOR W. BENTLEY, J.P.)

CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR H. B. BEARON, J.P.

ALDERMAN H. F. JEFFERY, M.B., J.P., C.A.,

„ J. S. HARGREAVES, J.P., C.A.,

„ G. H. WILD, J.P.,

„ W. DUCKWORTH, J.P.,

COUNCILLOR H. HEYWORTH,

„ S. BIRCH, J.P.

„ Mrs. GOLDSTONE, J.P.

„ J. PERRY.

„ W. ANDREWS,

„ H. POUNE.

„ C. WATSON, J.P.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE

With the following co-opted Lady Members :

MRS. E. MILNES,

MRS. NIGHTINGALE.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :—

*JAMES BROOKS,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SANITARY INSPECTOR :—

*J. E. CROPPER, A.R.S.I., M.I.P.C., A.I.P.

LADY HEALTH VISITORS :—

*Miss H. HOWARTH. (Seconded Ministry of
Health, August, 1942)
*Miss J. WILD.
*Miss M. B. MILLS.
*Mrs. E. M. HOLLINRAKE (Appointed Sept., 1942)

CLERKS :— L. DAY (Resigned December, 1942)

E. BARRATT (Resigned December, 1942)

S. BUCKLEY (Appointed December, 1942)

J. ASHTON (Appointed December, 1942)

CONSULTING OBSTETRICIAN :—

Dr. P. BRENTNALL (Resigned June, 1942)

Dr. E. MILLS (Appointed July, 1942)

* Contribution to salary is made under the Public Health Acts or
by Exchequer Grants.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

HEALTH OFFICES,

HEYWOOD,

OCTOBER, 1942.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my thirteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Borough.

The following are the principal facts in the general vital statistics for the year :—

Population : The estimated population for Heywood during 1942 is 23,790.

Birth Rate : The Birth Rate for 1942 is 17·4. This is 3·3 more than the average of the last five years.

Death Rate : The Crude Death Rate for 1942 is 11·9, showing a decrease of 2·1 as compared with the average for the last five years.

Infantile Mortality : Infantile Mortality for 1942 is 69 per 1,000 births, being 7 higher than the average for the last five years.

Maternal Mortality : No Maternal deaths occurred during the year.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to all those who have assisted me in the compilation of this Report, to the Staff of the Department, and to the Members of the Committee for their kind support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BROOKS,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General Statistics.

Area (acres)...	8,185
Population (Census, 1931) ...	25,967
Estimated Population (1941) ...	23,790
Number of inhabited houses (Estimated, 1941)...	8,210
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931) ...	7,294
Rateable Value (31st December, 1942)...	£141,994
Sum represented by a penny rate (31/12/42) ...	£551

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Males	Females	Total
BIRTHS in 1941—Legitimate...	194	195	389
Illegitimate...	12	13	25
			414
DEATHS in 1942— ...	171	153	324
STILLBIRTHS in 1942— ...	8	8	16
Deaths from Puerperal Causes...	...	...	—
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births ...	...	...	69
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	...	...	66
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	...	...	200

RATES PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION.

	Birth-rate.	Crude Death-rate.	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
Mean of 5 years 1937—1941 ...	14·1	14·8	0·31	62
Year—1938 ...	13·5	12·5	0·39	37
1939 ...	14·7	15·3	0·35	48
1940 ...	15·3	16·5	0·40	54
1941 ...	14·38	14·14	0·08	73
1942 ...	17·4	11·9	0·33	69
Increase or Decrease in 1942 on Mean of 5 yrs. 1937-1941	+ 3·3	- 2·9	+ 0·2	+ 7
Previous year ...	+ 3·02	- 2·24	+ 0·25	- 4
England and Wales, 1942	15·8	11·6	?	49

Social Conditions.

The chief industries in Heywood are Cotton Spinning and Weaving, and the social conditions are good for an industrial town.

Birth and Death Rates.

The numbers of births and deaths are those REGISTERED during the calendar year (*i.e.* 1st JAN.—31st DEC. INCLUSIVE) and are corrected for inward and outward transfers. They will differ therefore from uncorrected figures compiled locally month per month.

The Birth Rate shows a increase as compared with last year, the actual number of the births during 1942 rising above the previous year by 62.

In addition to the 414 births registered for the year, there were 16 Stillbirths registered, giving a rate of 38 per 1000 total births.

On the basis of 324 deaths the Crude Death Rate was 11·9 per 1,000 of the population as estimated by the Registrar-General.

Approximately one death in every eight has been certified as due to Cancer, the death rate from this particular disease being 1·55 per thousand and, compared with the year 1941, shows a decrease of 0·17 per thousand. It should be noted that of the 37 persons who died from Cancer, 34 were aged 55 or over.

Detailed figures of the cause of death of the 25 infants under 12 months of age are given in the table on page 32.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	NET DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF RESIDENTS WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										
	All ages	0—1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 upw'ds
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
T.B. Respiratory System	8	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	..
„ Other Forms	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilitic diseases	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Influenza.....	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1
Measles	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio myelitis and polio encephalitis.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute infective encephalitis ....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of buccal cavity & œsop..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
„ stomach and duodenum	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1
„ breast... ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
„ all other sites....	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	12
Diabetes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Intra Cranial vascular lesions..	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	23
Heart Disease	69	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	10	11	41
Other diseases of circulatory system	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	13
Bronchitis	25	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	14
Pneumonia	15	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	3	4	1
Other respiratory diseases	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Digestive diseases	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	4
Nephritis	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Puerperal & post-abort. sepsis ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other maternal causes.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital mal-birth inj. infant disease	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Road traffic accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other violent causes.....	9	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
All other causes.. ..	48	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	5	35
	324	26	5	3	4	6	11	22	29	54	164

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. TUBERCULOSIS.

Hospital provision is provided by the Lancashire County Council under their scheme.

2 & 3. MATERNITY AND CHILDREN.

St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, and The Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, are subsidised in connection with the Council's scheme for Maternity & Child Welfare.

4. FEVER.

By agreement, dated 1st July, 1937, with the Rochdale Corporation, Fever cases are received into Marland Hospital, Rochdale.

5. SMALL-POX.

By agreement, dated 3rd May, 1922, with the Bury & District Joint Hospital Board, cases of this disease are received into the Board's Hospitals for small-pox.

6. PUERPERAL FEVER.

By arrangement with the Rochdale Corporation, cases may be sent to Marland Isolation Hospital as required.

7. OTHER.

Contributions are made annually to Manchester Infirmary, Rochdale Infirmary and Bury Infirmary by the Local Medical Charities' Scheme.

Institutional provision for unmarried Mothers, Infants and Homeless children in the District.

There is in the Borough a Home for unmarried mothers and their children. This Home—Diocesan Maternity Home, Simpson Hill—is conducted by Voluntary Agency. There is accommodation for 15 mothers and babies. Confinements take place in the home.

Ambulance Facilities.

a. FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.

The Rochdale Corporation and the Bury & District Joint Hospital Board remove patients suffering from infectious diseases under the existing agreements.

b. NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.

The Local Authority provides two Ambulances for the transport of cases of this type, which proves adequate for present requirements.

1,884 non-infectious cases were removed to Hospital during the year. 38 of these cases were removed free of charge.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

Name.	Situation.	Accommodation.	By whom Provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.	Taylor St.	Waiting Room, Weighing Room, Consultation Room, Perambulator Shelter, Lavatory.	Local Sanitary Authority.
School Clinic.	Taylor St.	Waiting Room, Treatment Room, Consultation Room, Lavatory.	Local Education Authority.
Dental Clinic.	Taylor St.	Waiting Room, Treatment Room, Recovery Room, Lavatory.	Local Education Authority.
Eye Clinic.	Taylor St.	Waiting Room, Treatment Room, Recovery Room, Lavatory.	Local Education Authority.

Clinic and Treatment Centres, other than above.

Name.	Situation.	By whom Provided
Venereal Disease Clinic,	Rochdale,	Local Authority.
do. do.	Bury,	do.
do. do.	Manchester,	do.
Tuberculosis Dispensary,	Rochdale,	Lancashire C. C.
Tuberculosis Dispensary & X-Ray Treatment	Ashton-u-Lyne,	do.

Public Health Officials of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health :

James Brooks, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Part-time S.M.O.

Sanitary Inspector :

J. E. Cropper, A.R.S.I., M.I.P.C., A.I.P.

Health Visitors : H. Howarth.

J. Wild.

M. B. Mills.

E. M. Hollinrake.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL.

There exists in the Borough a District Nursing Association. The services of two nurses of the Association are provided gratuitously to the sick poor.

There is no co-ordination between the Association and the Local Authority.

The Association is affiliated to the County Nursing Association,

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Little advantage is taken by the private practitioner of this service, no requests being made for nursing assistance during the year.

Midwives Act, 1936 :—

This Authority, which is not a Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act, is embodied in the Lancashire County Council Scheme which provides a domiciliary service of salaried midwives.

The County is divided into 21 "Midwifery Districts", and the Heywood Area is in No. 3 District.

Three Midwives have been appointed by the Lancashire County Council for the Heywood area. The Midwives are allotted on the basis of 80 cases per annum per midwife.

The three Midwives reside in the Borough.

An important feature of this arrangement is that it ensures increased co-operation between midwives and the Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

The appointed Midwives attend the Ante Natal Clinic.

Legislation in force.

		Operative from
Local Acts.	Heywood Corporation Acts, 1883, 1889, 1899. Heywood Corporation Act, 16/8/1909.	
Local Orders.	Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops Order,	July, 1907.
General Adoptive Acts.	Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. Sect. 4. Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. Part 3. Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907. Part 2. Sections 15, 16, 19, 20 and 22, 28-33. Public Health Act, 1925 :— Part 2, sections 13-19, 21-33, and 35.	8th July, 1925. 1891. 11th Sep., 1914. May 1st, 1926.
Bye-laws relating to Public Health.	1932, Relating to :— Houses-let-in-Lodgings, Market, Common Lodging Houses, Nuisances and Cleansing, etc., Removal of house refuse, Slaughter Houses, Nursing Homes,	28th Nov., 1932. do. do. do. do. do. 29th May, 1929.
	Good Rule and Government <i>re</i> Prevention of spitting on Paved Footways.	13th Mar., 1935.



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The water supply to the Borough is provided by the Heywood and Middleton Water Board.

The supply is derived from upland surface water. The whole of the gathering grounds have been acquired by the Board and the water is passed through sand filters and lime filters. It further receives an admixture of lime to prevent any plumbo-solvent action.

The supply is sufficient, constant, and of good quality.

The number of dwelling houses supplied direct is 8,355, no stand pipes being in existence.

Copy of Analyst's Report—Bacteriological Examination.

A. Organisms growing on Yeastrel Agar

Cultivated for 3 days at 20°—22° C.

Total - .51 per 1 c.c. of water.

B. Organisms growing on Yeastrel Agar

Cultivated for 2 days at 37° C.

Total Counts - 0.1 per 1 c.c. of water.

C. Coli-Aerogenes Bacteria.

Found in —

Not found in 100

No. per 100 c.c. .0

D. Clostridium Welchii.

Found in —

Not found in —

Report :—This water is excellent.

Copy of Analyst's Report—Chemical Examination.

	Grains per Gallon.
Free and Saline Ammonia.....	0·00740
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0039
Nitrites, as Nitrogen	0·022
Nitrates, as Nitrogen.....	Nil
Organic Matter. Oxygen absorbed from an acid solution of $\text{N}/80\text{KM}_\text{N}\text{O}_4$ in 4 hours at 27°C	0·011
Combined Chlorine	0·90
"Free" Acidity calculated as CO_2	Nil
Combined alkalinity calculated as $\text{C}_\text{a}\text{CO}_3$	0·35
Total Hardness, Soap Test	2·7
Colour of water when viewed in a 2 ft. glass tube equivalent to one millimetre.	
Hazen solution p.H. Value	9·1

Remarks :—A hazy water.

The Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations have been carried out by B. Deeble, Esq., B.Sc., A.I.C.

Closet Accommodation.

The following table gives the accurate number of all types of closets in the Borough, together with the conversions from the conservancy system to the fresh water carriage system for the past ten years.

Year	Conversions to F.W.C's. from			Privy Middens Abolished	Closet Accommodation Remaining				Privy Middens Remaining
	Waste Water Closets	Pail Closets	Privy Closets		Waste Water Closets	Pail Closets	Privy Closets	Fresh Water Closets	
1933	—	30	37	20	2788	268	307	5383	186
1934	2	11	35	19	2786	333	312	5533	189
1935	7	4	27	16	2779	331	285	5685	173
1936	6	2	45	28	2742	336	235	5902	145
1937	12	9	10	13	2707	323	211	6115	132
1938	9	46	15	7	2604	267	196	6326	125
1939	23	10	5	4	2581	257	191	6480	121
1940	4	3	—	—	2551	254	191	6547	121
1941	2	—	—	2	2543	245	183	6549	119
1942	—	1	1	1	2565	261	170	6550	97

It will be noted that 431 privy or pail closets yet remain to be converted to the Fresh Water System.

The progress has been satisfactory in the past, but now tends to show a decline, a contributory cause of which is the lack of sewers in outlying districts, *e.g.*: Ashworth and Birtle, parts of Birch village, etc.

Further, the number of waste water closets diminishes slowly and although this type of closet does not give rise to the same amount of trouble as the other types mentioned, conversion to the fresh water carriage system is highly desirable.

Public Cleansing.

House refuse is deposited by house holders either

- (a) in the 97 middens,
- (b) in the 869 dry ashpits,
- (c) in the 5,552 movable Ashbins which are now in existence.

Collection is carried out if in (a) along with the excreta every 1—4 weeks ; if in (b) when necessary ; and (c) weekly.

Disposal of refuse is provided for either at the Destructor Works, where it is part screened and part burnt, or at 3 tips situated at suitable outlying sites.

The number of houses at which movable ashbins have been provided during the year is 262.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is a public swimming bath in the Borough provided by the Local Authority.

There is no privately owned swimming bath or pool in the Borough.



SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA DURING 1942.

I am obliged to the Sanitary Inspector for the following information :—

1. General Inspections, etc.

(1)	No. of premises visited	1377
(2)	Defects or Nuisances discovered... ..	410
(3)	„ „ „ abated	390
(4)	No. of Informal Notices served	69
(5)	„ Statutory „ „ (P.H. Act 1936 Sect 44)	—
(6)	„ „ „ „ („ „ „ 101 & 103)	—
(7)	„ „ „ „ (H. Act, 1936 „ 9)	—
(8)	„ „ „ „ (Shops Act, 1934)	—
(9)	„ Legal Proceedings taken	—

2. Nature and result of the Inspections.

(a) The following is a summary of the inspections carried out :—

No. of Inspections of Slaughter-houses	—
„ „ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops... ..	84
„ „ Fish Shops... ..	61
„ „ Bakehouses... ..	35
„ „ Lodging Houses... ..	13
„ „ Ice Cream Manufacturers	—
„ „ Other places where Food is prepared	25
„ „ Offensive Trades	26
„ „ Workshops... ..	40
„ „ <i>re</i> Contagious Diseases (Animals) ...	37
„ „ <i>re</i> Complaints received	88
„ „ <i>re</i> Housing	25
„ „ <i>re</i> Shops	30
„ „ <i>re</i> Conversions	6
„ „ <i>re</i> Defects	370
„ „ to ascertain if work is in progress...	241
„ „ of work in progress	286
Total	<u>1377</u>

(b) Resulting from Inspections, the following defects have been remedied :—

No. of House Drains and Water Closets opened and cleansed from obstruction... ..	43
„ „ Drains provided with efficient traps	34
„ „ Drains repaired and reconstructed	24
„ „ Dirty Houses cleansed and limewashed	3
„ „ Slopstone pipes repaired or disconnected from drains	37
„ „ Roofs of houses repaired and made waterproof ...	30
„ „ Defective Spouting repaired or replaced	30
„ „ Offensive accumulations removed	—
„ „ Defective Ashbins replaced	262
„ „ Ashbins <i>re</i> New Houses, Conversions, etc.	—
„ „ Defective Sanitary Pails renewed... ..	11

(c) Resulting from complaints received :—

No. of defects remedied... ..	68
-------------------------------	----

Shops and Offices.

There are in the Borough 591 shops. During the year 1942 no statutory notices were served and no action required in regard to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

No action was necessary during the year under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to conditions in offices.

Bed Bugs:

No. of Council Houses found to be infested	...	...	4
„ „ „ disinfested	...	...	4
„ Other Houses found to be infested	...	...	19
„ „ „ disinfested	...	...	19

At the present time the procedure for freeing infested houses from bed bugs is by the "Cimex" process. Disinfestation of tenants belongings before removal to Council houses is also carried out by the same method.

The work of disinfestation by this process is carried out by a Contractor.

Periodic inspection of houses to prevent reinfestation is carried out when considered necessary.

Schools.

The water supply and sanitary condition of public elementary schools is satisfactory. No instance of school closure, for the prevention of spread of infectious disease, was necessary during the year.

Smoke Abatement.

The emission of Black Smoke from Factory Chimneys in the Borough is limited to 3 minutes per half hour. No observations were taken during the year

[illegible]

PREMISES OR OCCUPATIONS FOR WHICH BYE-LAWS MAY BE ENFORCED.

Offensive Trades.

There is one Offensive Trade carried out in the Borough, *vis.* :

Leather Tanners 1

There were 26 inspections carried out.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are three registered Lodging Houses in the Borough, and 13 visits have been made during the year.

The present Bye-laws were approved by the Minister of Health during 1932.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 5 houses let in lodgings in the Borough, the conditions of which are fairly good.

The present Bye-laws were approved by the Minister of Health during 1932.

Workshops and Workplaces.

There are 50 workshops and workplaces in the Borough, the general conditions of which are fairly good.

HOUSING.

The present number of applicants received by the Housing Agent for Corporation houses is 1001.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

No. of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	Nil
(i.) By the Local Authority	Nil
(ii.) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii.) By other bodies and persons... ..	Nil
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i.) By the Local Authority.... ..	Nil
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	Nil



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(A) Milk Supply.

The number of Dairymen registered to sell milk within the Borough is as follows :—

	Retail Trade only	Wholesale Trade only	Both Retail and Wholesale
Dairymen (Cowkeepers) within the Borough... ..	56	27	21
Do. do. outside the Borough ...	10	4	2
Do. (Non-Cowkeepers) within the Borough	8	—	—
Do. do. outside the Borough	14	2	1
TOTALS	88	33	24

The number of cows within the Borough is approximately 1,720.
The number of inspections of farms and dairies carried out was 130.

The number of samples of milk examined by the County Health Department during the year was 12, and 11 were found to satisfy the provisions of the Food and Drugs Acts.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 and 1938 :—

There were, during the year, no licences issued under the provisions of the above Order and under the following heads :—

“Tuberculin Tested” Milk :—

(i.) Bottling Nil (ii.) Distribution Nil

“Accredited” Milk :—

(i.) Bottling Nil (ii.) Distribution Nil

“Pasteurised” Milk :—

(i.) Pasteurising plants Nil (ii.) Retail distributors Nil

(B) Meat.

The arrangements for the inspection at the time of slaughter are as follows :—In cases where slaughtering is carried out at regular times written notice of such days and times of slaughtering has been given to this Department by all persons concerned. In cases where slaughtering has to be carried out as a matter of urgency verbal notice is given within 3 hours of such slaughtering.

The amount of unsound meat seized or surrendered during the year includes :—

Meat	...	...	...	...	...	725 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	185½ ,,
Fish	...		...	...	...	70 ,,
Tinned and other Food					...	5190½ ,,

Diseased meat is collected and disposed of under supervision, and is incinerated.

At the present time all carcasses are inspected at the Abattoirs, Bury.

2. The policy adopted as regards preventing contamination of meat in shops, stalls, and vehicles, etc., is carried out in conformity with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

3. The Slaughter-houses :—

The number of inspections carried out during the year was 46.

There is no public Abattoir in the Borough.

The existing slaughter-houses can be classed as fair to bad.

There are in existence 5 registered and 2 licensed slaughter-houses.

(C) Other Foods.

Inspections under the sale of Food and Drugs Act are carried out on behalf of the County Council by the Police. The following samples were purchased in Heywood during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1942—None.

Bakehouses.

The number of premises in which bread is made for retail and wholesale purposes is 57, and their condition is fairly good ; 35 inspections were carried out during the year.

THE SEWAGE WORKS.

During the year ended December 31st, 1942, 600 million gallons of sewage and trade waste have been treated at the Botany Sewage Works.

The sewage from the Heap Bridge district has been separately treated at the Heap Bridge Sewage Works.

The sewage has been of a very strong character due to heavy dyes and tan liquors.

7,000 tons of sludge have been removed from the Precipitation tanks, treated by presses and the resultant sludge cake disposed of to farmers and allotment holders for use as fertiliser.

The sewage is treated by a system of chemical precipitation and biological filtration at the average rate of 1,500,000 gallons per day, the greater part gravitates to the Works through a 4' 6" culvert and a small amount is pumped from the low level districts by means of electrical Centrifugal Pumps to the Precipitation Tank level.

After passing a primary screen the flow continues along a 36" diam. C. I. pipe to a Detritus Tank, secondary Screens, flow Recorder, and on to tank treatment and ultimate filtration.

Storm overflows are fixed at a point before the Recorder in accordance with the standard regulations.

No new plant has been installed during the year but, as far as possible, work has been done on the reconditioning of the older Filters.

Difficulty has been experienced in staffing the works due to the call-up for military service, etc., but generally, satisfactory results have been maintained.

THE DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

5,348 tons of household and shop refuse collected by the Health Department vehicles have been dealt with at the Works. In addition a considerable amount of trade refuse has been disposed of.

550 loads of gulley waste and street sweepings from the Surveyor's Department have been disposed of by tipping.

Salvage has played an important part in the year's working, some 1,532 tons of material have been salvaged by the Department realising over £1,500.

The principal items of salvage are paper, textiles, metals, bones, cinders reclaimed from refuse, fine ash, etc.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There has been no exceptional outbreak of infectious disease during the year.

Diphtheria.

Twenty-one cases occurred during the year, all of which were treated in Hospital. Three deaths resulted in the series. Seven were contacts of cases in the same families. 12 children, contacts of these cases, were excluded from school during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

This disease accounted for 37 cases, 29 of which were treated in hospital. No fatal cases resulted in the series 30 children, contacts of these cases, were excluded from School during the year.

Pneumonia.

Six cases of acute primary and influenzal pneumonia were reported resulting in 1 death, giving a case mortality of 16%.

Scabies.

Provision for the treatment of scabies was made at the Public Baths by the installation of a bath and radiator.

73 cases of scabies were treated during the year, benzyl benzoate emulsion being used for this purpose.

This work is carried out by First Aid personnel.

The bedding of all such cases is disinfected.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of cases of Infectious Disease notified, number of Deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to Hospital, and deaths in Hospital during the year 1942.

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED.													Total Deaths	HOSPITAL.	
	Total Cases at all ages.	Years													Total Cases removed to Hospital.	Deaths
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65			
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.....	21	...	...	...	3	2	11	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	21	3
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	..
Scarlet Fever.....	37	...	...	2	2	2	23	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	29	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Enceph. Leth. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Acute Polio-encephalitis .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Dysentery .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	.....	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	2	1	...	8	.....	6
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	3	1	...	...	.....	2
Whooping Cough	11	3	...	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Measles	97	5	11	8	10	20	38	2	2	..	1	...	...	1	.....	...

Bacteriological Examination.

The examination of bacteriological specimens is carried out by Dr. Pooley, Broadfield Laboratory, Rochdale. 42 specimens have been sent and reports received upon the contents as under :

For Diphtheria Bacilli	42
----------------------------	----	-----	----

In order to facilitate the early discovery and treatment of Infectious Diseases, specimen containers, anti-toxin, etc., are in the hands of the medical practitioners in the Borough. These are dispatched direct to the laboratory.

The examination for Tubercle Bacilli, and of blood, etc., for evidence of Venereal Diseases comes under the purview of the County Council.

Disinfection.

Disinfection of infected materials arising from notifiable cases of Infectious Diseases is carried out by the Public Health Staff.

Steam disinfection of 488 articles was carried out during the year by means of a high-pressure "Thresh" Disinfector. In addition the fumigation of 64 houses by means of Formalin was carried out.

Tubercular-infected houses are disinfected, but no arrangements are in force whereby disinfection is carried out in cases of mumps, measles, whooping cough and chicken-pox.

Any Elementary schools in which any possibility of infection exists, are fumigated, or sprayed with liquid disinfectant.

All books belonging to the Public Library which have been exposed to infection are treated by fumigation before being again put in circulation.

In any case of Puerperal Fever, the overalls and outfit of the Midwife are disinfected prior to attendance on another case.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

During the year the scheme of immunisation, adopted and commenced in 1939, was continued.

Parents were circularised, giving full particulars of the value of immunisation.

The School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre are used for this work, and the injections carried out by the Medical Officer of Health who is also the School Medical Officer.

The type of prophylactic used is Alum Precipitated Toxoid for Active Immunisation. Two injections are given intramuscularly at intervals of one month.

During the year a total of 914 children, comprising 469 school children and 445 pre-school children, were completely immunised. A further 45 ceased to attend before completion of course.

The results of Schick test, where performed, were 354 negative and 94 positive.

Parents are urged to take advantage of this scheme.



TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of new cases notified, and number of deaths during year 1942.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES. *				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Years								
0—1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
5—10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
15—20	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
20—25	4	1	1	2	..	...	1	...
25—35	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
35—45	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
45—55	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
55—65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 & upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	10	5	3	8	7	1	2	—
	15		11		8		2	

* Including all Primary notifications and all other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during 1942.

During the year 1942 twenty-six notifications of patients suffering from Tuberculosis were received. Of these, fifteen were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and eleven from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The eleven non-pulmonary cases are classified as follows:—

Glands ... 3 Hip ... 2 Knee... ... 1 Pubic 1
Ear 1 Leg ... 1 Spine ... 1 Shoulder ... 1

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Under the Public Health Act 1936, every birth and stillbirth must be notified within 36 hours of the occurrence to the Health Department, in order that advice, so often very necessary, upon the care and maintenance of the child may be given to the parents. Notification is the duty primarily of the father or any person in attendance at the time of birth and is separate and distinct from registration of births to the local registrar.

By means of notifications it is possible for a Health Visitor to pay the first visit to the home immediately after the doctor or midwife in attendance ceases to visit. This first visit as a rule is paid when the child is fourteen days old, at which time the midwife has completed her work. The object is to take over the supervision from the midwife and to carry this on throughout the child's pre-school life when, of course, the School Medical Service takes over the duties.

Under the Public Health Act, 414 live births and 16 stillbirths were notified, 430 of which were signed by midwives.

No births occurred during the year in Simpson Hill Maternity Home of Heywood residents.

The Health Visitors paid 408 visits on the 10th day, and carried out 1,940 subsequent visits to the homes of infants under 1 year of age. A further 3,571 visits were paid to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Of these 842 were paid to children between the ages of 3 and 5 years.

The sale of dried milks, Vitamin A. and D. preparations, and Cod Liver Oil, is carried out by the Voluntary Committee, and in necessitous cases is supplied free of cost for babies under 12 months of age. It is a rule that no milk is obtainable unless the infant is weighed on each attendance. The cost of dried milks, etc., supplied free of charge to necessitous cases during the year amounted to £46 6s. 3d.

The provision of Home Helps was instituted by the Local Authority, no applications having been made for their services during the year.

The following table gives the attendance figures for the year :—

	Increase or decrease Number on last year.	
New Infants attended	241	+31
Attendances—(a) Infants under 1 year... ..	3020	+664
(b) Children over 1 and under 5	517	—264
(c) Expectant Mothers	392	+84
Examined by Doctor—(a) Children	1136	—90
(b) Expectant Mothers	392	+84

The assistance of the Voluntary Committee is of great value in this work, as many of the members are able to bring personal influences to bear, a factor of great importance in the success of any public welfare scheme.

Ante-natal Clinic :—

118 women attended the Ante-Natal Clinic during the year and made a total of 556 attendances.

In addition, 21 women attended for post-natal examination and made a total of twenty-one attendances.

Stillbirths.

By the Public Health Act 1936, all stillbirths occurring after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

Maternity Outfits.

The Voluntary Committee for Maternity and Child Welfare has provided sterilised maternity outfits which are supplied gratuitously in deserving cases.

Dental Treatment :—

Arrangements are provided at the Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic for dental examination and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children.

No persons were treated during the year.

Death of Infants.

It is to the improvement in the health and conditions of work of the expectant mother that one must look in order to reduce the wastage of life which occurs at or immediately after birth.

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1942 is 69, showing a decrease of 4.0 on the rate for 1941. Fourteen of the deaths occurred from congenital causes.

Crippled Children.

Thirty-seven pre-school children were referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic at Chadderton and made a total of 72 attendances.



CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE.																		
	FIRST YEAR.																		
	1st Four Weeks				1st Three Months				The 4 Quarters				Total	2nd—5th Years.					Total
	0—1	—2	—3	—4	*0-1	—2	—3		1*	2	3	4	*0-1	—2	—3	—4	—5	1-5	
<i>a</i> { Congenital Malformations.. .. . Prematurity.. .. . Atelectasis and Dis. of Early Infancy Marasmus, Debility, and Icterus Diarrhoea & Diseases of Digest. System..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
<i>b</i> { Urinary Diseases.. .. . Diseases of Circulation	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
	
<i>c</i> { Pneumonia Bronchitis	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	3
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	
<i>d</i> { Convulsions.. .. . Inflammation of Brain and Membranes.. Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
	
<i>e</i> { Measles.. .. . Whooping Cough.. Scarlet Fever Diphtheria Typhoid Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
	
<i>f</i> { Tuberculosis of { (a) Brain (b) Abdomen (c) Lungs (d) Other Forms.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>g</i> Syphilis.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>h</i> Accidents due to Difficult Labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>i</i> Other Causes.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
ALL CAUSES	12	1	—	1	14	4	2	20	3	1	1	25	5	1	1	1	8	8	

* This column includes all deaths in preceding columns

Home Nursing.

No cases of Infectious Disease occurred for which nursing attendance was requested by the family doctor.

Home Visits carried out by Health Visitors.

Number of 1st visits to homes <i>re</i> babies under 1 year of age..	..	..	408
„ „ revisits „ „ „	..	..	1940
„ „ visits to homes <i>re</i> children over 1 yr. and under 2 yrs. of age	1292		
„ „ „ „ 2 yrs. „ 3 „	916		
„ „ „ „ 3 yrs. „ 4 „	545		
„ „ „ „ 4 yrs. „ 5 „	297		
„ „ 1st visits paid to homes <i>re</i> expectant mothers	..	..	62
„ „ revisits „ „ „	..	..	15
„ „ visits paid to homes in connection with Stillbirths	..	..	12
„ „ „ „ deaths of Infants			22
„ „ „ „ Pneumonia	..	..	—
„ „ „ „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum			—
„ „ „ „ Puerperal Fever..			—
„ „ „ „ other Infectious Diseases			—
„ „ visits where no access obtained	..	..	402
„ „ other visits	..	..	14
„ „ Baby Consultations excluding the above and those at Centre			—
TOTAL VISITS			5,925

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	Hospital				
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—

Dr. C. P. Brentnall, the Consulting Obstetrician, resigned on June 30th, 1942.

Dr. E. M. Mills was appointed to his place, and attends the Ante-Natal Clinic once a month, for the examination of ante-natal and post-natal cases.

82 cases were referred to the Obstetrician during the year, the following abnormal conditions were found :—

Albuminuria	...	...	1
Breech Presentation	...		3

In addition 21 cases reported for post-natal examination.

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Child Life Protection :—

Under the Public Health Act, 1936, a person who undertakes for reward the nursing and maintenance of a child under the age of nine years apart from his parents, or having no parents, shall notify the Medical Officer of Health of the Welfare Authority seven days before he receives the child.

(a)	Number of persons receiving children in the Borough at the end of the year	12
(b)	Number of children :—	
	(i.) At the end of the year	13
	(ii.) who died during the year	Nil
	(iii.) on whom inquests were held during the year	Nil

There are three Child Protection Visitors in the Borough, who are also Health Visitors.

There were no legal proceedings taken during the year.

Nursing Homes :—

There is one Maternity Home in the Borough registered in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. No new applications for registration were received during the year, nor was any action necessary.

Emergency Maternity Unit :—

A scheme exists for the provision of an Emergency Maternity Unit, to be called out by the medical practitioner attending a confinement in the event of an emergency. This service also provides for the subsequent removal of the patient to Hospital if such is considered possible and advisable.

The medical service, personnel and equipment of the Emergency Unit is provided and maintained by the Hospital.

The Emergency Unit was not called out during the year.



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